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TRADE MARK

135

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 16955, 號五十五百九千六萬一第 日三十二月七年壬壬 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1912. 三拜禮 號四月九年二十百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[1705]

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Y 14.95	Mukden " " ...	10.10 "	"	"	"				
Y 11.50	Changchun " " ...	10.25 "	Mon.	Thurs.	Sat.				
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) ...	6.00 "	"	"	"				
	Shanghai " " ...	1.45 p.m.	"	"	"				

SOUTH BOUND.									
Connecting at Harbin with { State Express from Moscow, Wagon-Lite from Moscow, State Express from Peking }									
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) ...	7.20 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.				
	Changchun " " ...	3.30 p.m.	"	"	"				
Y 11.50	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) ...	4.00 "	"	"	"				
Y 14.95	Dairen " " ...	11.00 "	"	"	"				
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Hongkong, 2nd August, 1912.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [129]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [137]

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23

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOUX ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1912.

The interesting fact that the census returns just published show that there is a surplus of no fewer than 1,179,276 females in England and Wales alone has prompted interesting comment in many of the Home papers, but so far we have seen no explanation of this enormous disproportion which satisfactorily accounts for it. Yet we think this surplus is capable of ready and reasonable explanation. We may deal first with some of the views on the subject we have seen already presented. It is notorious that more male children are born into the world, even in England, than female children: and the fact that the census reveals that the number of females in the country is so enormously greater than males, leads the commentator on these figures to mention first that "boys are less easy to rear than girls," and the further fact that, in later life, the mortality among men due to the danger of the various industrial pursuits in which they are engaged, is greater than among women. Here the commentator seems to leave the question with the remark that "the problem is one obviously suitable for investigation by the Eugenic Society, and perhaps in some remote future Eugenists will have discovered how to regulate the production of the two sexes." In abandoning the inquiry at this point, the writer to whom reference has been made seems to accept the fact that mortality among males is notoriously greater than among females as sufficient

not merely to offset the excess of males born into the world, but as sufficient also to account for the enormous preponderance of females which is disclosed by the census returns. It is, of course, a conclusion not warranted by the mortality statistics. We see very little difficulty in accounting for the fact that the census shows a great excess of women. Emigration is certainly the most important factor in the problem. During the past five years the average annual number of British emigrants has been well over 300,000. We have no statistics at hand showing the proportion of females to males among the emigrants, but we do not think we should be far wrong in hazarding the opinion that male emigrants represent at least 75 per cent. Then, again, we have to bear in mind the fact that among this great excess of women which the census reveals are the wives of thousands of men on the high seas and in ports in all parts of the world, on British warships and on merchant vessels; there are, too, the wives of perhaps thousands of British soldiers temporarily on foreign service; and, again, these "surplus women" include the wives of thousands of men who are engaged in commercial or industrial enterprises in tropic regions—women who are home, possibly, to watch over the education of their sons and daughters, or for reasons of health. When these considerations are before us they minimise to a considerable extent the seriousness of the problem. Still, this is not sufficient to dispose of the problem entirely, and one of the first results of the publication of the figures has been to have public attention directed to female emigration as the only feasible scheme for improvement. The surplus women are informed that in nearly all the British Dominions over the sea there is an excess of males, and women immigrants are warmly welcomed. Unfortunately, as one writer remarks, women who have been accustomed to the relatively easy life of the old country shrink from incurring the hardships which have to be encountered in a country which is new. It therefore seems that if female emigration is to be conducted on at all a large scale, the organisers of the movement must begin with young children. Already some steps have been taken to train young girls in domestic service with a view to sending them to the Colonies. There is certainly an eager demand for them in all the large colonies, and the striking announcement that there are 1,179,276 more women than men in England and Wales will doubtless lead to a wide extension of the movement to the advantage of the girls themselves, the land of their nativity and to the Colonies to which they are destined to go.

A Chinese met his death on Monday by either falling or throwing himself from the roof of a house in Mercer Street.

The dead body of a Chinese aged 20 years has been found in a decomposed state on the foreshore at Shaikwan.

Manila, according to our contemporaries of that port, had a "surfeit of typhoons" last week, but very little damage appears to have been done.

Mr. W. Stark Toller, of H.B.M.'s Consular Service, has been transferred from Swatow to Shanghai, and left for the Northern port by the steamer Africa.

Capital to the amount of \$4,500,000 is stated to have been subscribed by influential Chinese in the Straits Settlements for the establishment of a "Hokien Bank."

The servants' quarters at the Japanese Consul's residence in Macdonnell Road was broken into on Monday night by thieves, who stole clothing to the value of \$18.

A European named James T. Laing failed to appear at the Magistrate's yesterday to answer a charge of having been drunk and disorderly, and his bail of \$10 was estreated.

At the Magistrate's yesterday a Chinese was fined \$50 for wrongfully filling in an assessment form. He represented that the rent of his house was \$130, whereas it was \$150.

A man from the village of Tsat Tse Mui was knocked down on the Shaikwan Road near Bay View by a tram-car, and received injuries which necessitated his removal to the hospital.

The first skirmish in the hearing of the petition of George M. Lack in the Manila Courts for the issuance of an order against Frederic W. Taylor, Director of Agriculture, restraining him or his assistants from imposing upon cattle imported by Mr. Lack from Hongkong a quarantine of longer duration than that actually necessary to determine the presence of disease, was won by the importer, the Court overruling the demurrer presented by Judge James Ross, attorney for Mr. Taylor.

Messrs. Ellis & Ellis inform us that they have received a telegram from Shanghai stating that the output of the Langkat Co. for the month of August is 13,315 tons. The output for the month of July was 13,032 tons.

As the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart is shortly leaving the Colony, a meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce is called for the 10th inst. to elect a representative to sit in the Legislative Council until the return of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

The movement to combine the Presbyterian, Central Methodist and Christian churches of Manila into one big organization is being taken up with enthusiasm by the various creeds represented in the matter. Committees have been appointed to discuss affairs in connection with the movement.

The engagement is announced of the Rev. W. Horace Foster Pegg, Chaplain to the Forces, Hongkong, South China, eldest son of the Rev. H. Foster Pegg, M.A., vicar of Battersea, and Daisy Elsa, daughter of A. Osmond Scott, of The Orchard House, Bedford Park, and 13, Victoria-street, Westminster.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Irving at the Magistracy yesterday with the theft of six and a half yards of canvas from H.M.S. Sandpiper as she was lying in dock. During the hearing of the case a witness was giving evidence, and the police decided to charge him also. The case was remanded.

The first issue of paper money for the new Chinese Republic is now being printed in New York by the American Bank Note Company. At the office of that company, says the Philadelphia Record, great secrecy is being observed at the behest of the republic, so the officials put it, in regard to the amount of this issue.

According to a Reuter's message from Hankow, six missionaries living in widely separated districts, namely, Liupang, Peking, Yungchow, Pingkiang and Siangyin, all in Hunan, have been interviewed and they all declared that the report of a recrudescence of poppy growing in Hunan is grossly exaggerated. None of them had seen or heard of any recrudescence.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Irving at the Magistracy with kidnapping a boy, seven years old, from Canton. A Chinese detective who happened to travel on the same steamer had his suspicions aroused, and questioned the man. The prisoner tried to run away on landing in the Colony, but was caught by a constable. His Worship committed the man to the Sessions for trial.

The transactions of the Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine held in Hongkong in January have been issued in a bound volume. It includes some fifty papers read at the Congress, covering most of the ills that flesh is heir to in the tropics, and this permanent record will doubtless be welcomed by medical men throughout the Far East. Dr. Francis Clark, the General Secretary of the Association, edited the transactions, which were printed by Messrs. Noronha & Co. of Hongkong, and the book is published at 10/6.

Hupei is no longer poor and it has plenty money, so says a Hankow paper. The other day 5,000,000 lbs. of copper arrived at Wuchang from Tientsin together with 300,000 silver dollars. The tax from cotton hemp and tobacco leaf at Wuchang amounts to Tls. 600,000 per month. The monthly tax collected from the various Hikin offices has reached the figure of \$1,200,000. The annual land tax and stamp tax for title deeds amount to \$4,200,000. The monthly requirement for the ration of soldiers is \$1,600,000, and the surplus each month will be \$600,000, with which many schools are to be opened.

Sixto Lopez, whom a Manila contemporary describes as a "determined expatriate and irreconcilable," left Philippine soil last week after a four days' stay. He went there, as he says, to breathe the air of his native land, and when he had breathed his fill, departed on the Rubi. Lopez has made frequent visits to the Philippines, although previously he has always remained on the steamer which brought him. His refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the United States bars him effectually from living here. He came on the Bink Thuan from Indo-China and was permitted to land by the authorities.

LARCENIES IN THE CITY.

Yesterday it was reported that \$200 had been stolen from the Post Office Buildings.

Jewellery to the value of \$750 was stolen from the house No. 31, Wyndham Street yesterday.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

The opening of Term yesterday proved an interesting event. Archdeacon Barnett, Warden of the College, and Mrs. Barnett, after an extended furlough in England, attended the College, and after roll call the Archdeacon delivered an appropriate address to the students, who had assembled in large numbers.

After expressing pleasure at being back again, the Archdeacon referred to the changes which had taken place since they started for England, not less than 18 months ago. The greatest change of all was the change in the government of China. Those who had been in England and who knew China had watched this change with very great interest. It had been his lot often to speak at meetings in England with reference to China and its changes, and now he was looking anxiously to see North and South China united, and trusting each other. Until this was accomplished China could not put her foot on the first rung of the ladder which leads to solidity, strength, and success, and unity was the object at which every patriot of China should aim.

In turning from the political changes, the Archdeacon referred to the educational changes which had taken place in the Colony. It was at St. Stephen's that Sir F. Lugard, speaking from that platform, reminded his audience that the project of the University would always be associated in his mind with St. Stephen's College, because it was at the College that the idea of a University for Hongkong was first promulgated, thus the Archdeacon felt, the University and St. Stephen's were very closely connected. In addition there was that other link in the educational chain—the Hostel—to which students of St. Stephen's can pass after leaving the college; a handsome home for their University career and under the guidance of one who had proved himself a very real friend during his past three years' service at St. Stephen's—Rev. W. H. Hewitt.

Changes had taken place in the teaching staff, but with the arrival of Mr. F. A. Britton from Oxford University, that was now complete, and they had a body of men in whom he had the greatest confidence.

It had been the Archdeacon's pleasure to meet many old boys in England, and it was a great satisfaction to find that they had not forgotten the lessons taught at St. Stephen's. He did not mean mathematics, etc., but the lesson of how to live a respectable, clean, industrious life, so that now they were welcomed to the best families at home and received there as gentlemen. In other spheres, intellectual and physical, these old boys were also distinguishing themselves.

The Archdeacon before closing his address paid a graceful tribute to the solid work which had been done in his absence, particularly to the work of the Senior Master, Mr. G. A. Hancock, who had worthily acted as Warden in his absence. Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett have been away from the Colony for almost 18 months. Although in search of health—and happily the Archdeacon has been successful in his quest—no idling has taken place. Numerous meetings in all parts of the British Isles have been addressed by the Archdeacon, and the erection of St. John's Hall, the official tie of the C.M.S. Hostel, in Bonham Road opposite the University, is a striking testimony to the Archdeacon's foresight and hard work.

SHORTHAND SUCCESSES.

The result of the recent examination conducted at the Technical Institute for Pitman's certificates is as follows:—Fifty words per minute—Hide Noma, T. F. O'Sullivan, Wong Kin Wo. Theory—N. L. Raitton, Yeung Wan Hing, Li Kwok Ming, Merinde Webster, James A. Lop, Camella Collice, Lai Hing On, H. A. Lop, Ho Yung Kwan. Elementary Certificate—Marion C. Marshall.

LAWN BOWLS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

At a meeting of the Lawn Bowls League Committee on Monday it was decided that the final in the lawn bowls open championship between W. Russell, of the Kowloon Bowling Club, and W. Pitt, of the Police Bowling Club, be played on Saturday, September 14th, at Taikeo Green, beginning at 3.45 p.m. The prizes won in the championship competition and in the League competition will be presented that afternoon.

THE BANDMANN COMPANY.

The Theatre Royal was well filled last night, "The Dollar Princess" being presented by the Bandmann Opera Company. Miss Georgia Corliss, Messrs. Fred Coyne, Bobbie Roberts, McGrath, Farmer and Frith were responsible for the more important parts, and the performance proved an undoubted success. The last performance of the season will be "The Count of Luxembourg" this evening.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBETAN SITUATION.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Sir F. E. Younghusband in a letter to the Times says "It is inhuman to let the present conditions in Tibet continue. We must tell the Chinese and Tibetans that we recognise Chinese suzerainty but never Chinese sovereignty. We must also be careful not to lose the goodwill of the Tibetans gained by the expedition of 1904."

Reuter's correspondent at Calcutta wires that the British official at Darjeeling refused to permit an alleged Chinese Mission to the Dalai Lama to cross the frontier. The Mission arrived at Calcutta last week armed with credentials which the Chinese agent accepted. Now it is believed that the Mission consists of disguised Mongolians whose object is to induce the Dalai Lama to make an offensive and defensive treaty with Mongolia.

Reuter learns that Britain up till now has received no reply from China to her demand ament Tibet.

GREAT STORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, September 3rd.

It is reported from Pittsburg that a storm has swept over Pennsylvania and Virginia, washing out railways and doing extensive damage to other property.

So far 35 persons have been reported killed.

STORM DAMAGE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 3rd.

In view of the widespread distress in the agricultural districts resulting from failure of the harvest, the Standard urges the appointment of an expert committee to formulate a scheme for repairing the damage, and suggests that the Government should advance money to needy farmers, at easy rates, to enable them to tide over the winter.

AN AUSTRALIAN'S GIFT TO CHARITIES.

LONDON, September 3rd.

A Melbourne telegram states that Mr. Charles Forrest, formerly a member of the Victorian Legislature, has donated £100,000 to charities.

TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Mr. Will Thorne, Labour M.P., in his presidential address, congratulated the Trades Union Congress on an increase of over 250,000 in membership, and said that labour unrest could only be stemmed by the removal of social inequalities. He urged the Labour party to vehemently oppose compulsory arbitration. The miners' strike had brought them a step nearer the nationalisation of the mines. He blamed the Government for defeating the transport workers strike, and emphasised the point that labour must have more representatives in the House of Commons.

GERMAN MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Their Majesties on Monday reviewed 60,000 troops, including the Guards, at Tempelhofersfeld. Two airships and eight army aeroplanes flew over the heads of the Royal visitors.

GERMAN CRUISER AT QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, September 3rd.

The German cruiser Hansa, visiting Queenstown, has been the object of unusual courtesies.

The officers were invited to Dublin as the guests of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

KING'S INVITATION TO AN AVIATOR.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Mr. Hicks, an aviator, who is at present at Aberdeen, flies to Balmoral to-day by invitation of H.M. the King. He is to land on the lawn of the Castle.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Partidge shooting has been hampered by the wet weather which has destroyed many birds.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, September 3rd.

It is officially stated that Great Britain intends formally to demand the submission of the Panama Canal question to arbitration.

THE KAISER.

LONDON, September 3rd.

A Berlin telegram states that the Kaiser departed on Monday evening for a four day visit to Switzerland, where he will witness the military manoeuvres. The Sedan Day celebrations concluded with a torchlight tattoo outside the castle. There were 800 musicians and the thousands of spectators gave a great ovation to the Emperor and the Empress who appeared on the balcony.

COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

LONDON, September 3rd.

A message from Toronto states that the Australian High Commissioner in a speech at the Exhibition dwelt upon the duty of the Dominions to aid the Imperial Navy. The Canadians had made splendidly loyal statements in London, and the Empire was watching anxiously for the postscript, hoping that Canada with her great strength and prosperity would do something permanent and immediate to relieve the strain on the Empire.

THE WESTPHALIAN OUTRAGE.

LONDON, September 3rd.

A message from Hagen in Westphalia states that the wounded burglar (one of the five who had a pitched encounter with the police) has died. His comrades threw him into a flooded river to prevent his revealing the names of his confederates, but the police rescued him. He gave one name, enabling the police to effect three arrests.

TEN FISHERMEN DROWNED.

LONDON, September 3rd.

A fishing boat foundered in a gale off the Hebrides, and ten fishermen lost their lives. These unfortunate men leave 61 children.

THE LIBERAL-LABOUR BREACH.

LONDON, September 3rd.

The Liberal-Labour breach in Midlothian is widening. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Edinburgh, urged the voters not to listen to Liberal agents, but to vote straight for Labour.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE STAMP ORDINANCE.

MAGISTRATE REVERSES HIS DECISION.

The re-hearing of the summons against U Shun Ting for issuing receipts, the amounts being divided so as to avoid the revenue, which was dismissed at the first hearing, took place before Mr. E. A. Irving at the Magistracy yesterday. Mr. Hodgson (Assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and Mr. Crowther Smith defended.

Mr. Hodgson pointed out that the facts of this case were similar to those in the case of the Colonial Treasurer v. Ruttenjee. Here they had a collector acknowledged by the defendant, who had authority to give receipts on behalf of the defendant, receiving money for the defendant and with the defendant's authority. The tenants who paid rent to the collector held receipts against the defendant firm and the present tenants considered their account for rent as settled between them and the defendant or those entitled to receive the rent. That was exactly the same issue the Full Court in Hongkong had before it in 1908 in the case of the Colonial Treasurer v. Ruttenjee. The defendant in this case received money for the firm and therefore became defendant in this case. On that principle he asked his Worship to reverse his decision; the facts in this case being exactly similar in truth and principle to those in the case decided by the Full Court.

Mr. Crowther Smith said the amended ordinance was not in force when that case was heard.

Mr. Hodgson contended that as far as he was concerned the original Ordinance was effective.

His Worship found the defendant guilty and said he would defer sentence until he had heard the pending cases.

Mr. Crowther Smith asked his Worship to state the fine now.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 on each count and granted leave to appeal if required.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In forwarding to you for publication the enclosed letter from the Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, I would venture to express the hope that several British Subjects in Hongkong will send in their names to me (as Local Corresponding Secretary) as Candidates for election as Fellows of the Institute.

A Non-Resident Fellow, on his election, pays an admission fee of £1 1/- and an annual subscription of £1 1/-, the latter of which may be compounded for by a lump sum payment of £10.—Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

5, Queen's Road,
3rd September, 1912.(Copy)
Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue,
London, July 19th, 1911.The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., M.L.C.,
Hongkong.

DEAR SIR,—In continuation of my letter of 29th of March last, in which I supplied you with a record of the work of the Institute for the previous quarter, I have now pleasure in letting you know the general progress of the Institute since that date.

The session of 1911-12 has just closed and the papers which have been read and discussed at the various meetings have proved of exceptional interest. The meetings have been very largely attended and the Council view with satisfaction the educative value of the circulation of these papers amongst the people of all parts of the Empire in the columns of *United Empire*.

A series of valuable contributions regarding British Citizenship appeared in *United Empire*, beginning with the issue of the Journal for November last. These were contributed amongst others by Mr. James Bryces, Prof. Westlake, Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice of Australia), Mr. Malen (Minister of Education, South Africa), and other notable jurists and men of affairs throughout the Empire. These contributions have since been published in volume form and Mr. E. B. Sargent, who inaugurated the discussion, would be pleased, I am sure, to present any copies that you might require. The work is an exceedingly interesting one, as you will have no doubt gathered from the articles which have appeared from time to time in the *Journal*.

With regard to the work of the Empire Trade and Industry Committee: A very important memorandum was recently drawn up requesting the members of the Royal Commission on Trade, which was recently appointed, to consider the proposal made in 1907 by the Australian Prime Minister at the Imperial Conference, to create a general fund and Board for promoting schemes of Inter-Imperial communication by steamship and telegraph. Copies of this memorandum were sent to the Secretary of the Royal Commission, as well as to each individual Royal Commissioner, with the result that the question is to be taken into consideration on the reassembling of the Commission in October next, when evidence will be given by the members of the Institute Committee. The memorandum appears in the July issue of *United Empire*.

The usual Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum on the 28th of June, and was attended by some 2,000 of our fellows and their friends. This event is always looked forward to with considerable interest by non-resident fellows and their wives when visiting England.

The number of new fellows elected has been highly satisfactory, 787 having been elected up to the present time since the first of January, compared with 649 in the corresponding period of last year, so that we are perfectly justified in expecting the total increase on the 31st of December next to be over 1,000.

The Council feel that they are deeply indebted to the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries for this most satisfactory state of affairs, and I am again requested to convey to you the Council's most grateful thanks.

Since my last letter Earl Grey, whose name is a household word throughout the British Empire, has become the President of the Institute. He is no ordinary figure-head, but an active worker and a keen enthusiast in the affairs of the Empire, as well as in the progress of the Royal Colonial Institute. His Lordship presided at the Annual Dinner in May last, when, as I have previously mentioned to you, a most interesting departure from previous functions of the kind took place in the reading of various cables of greeting from the Overseas Dominions. This proved one of the most interesting features of the gathering in that Motherland. It is sincerely hoped that next year it may be possible to have the whole Empire to organise dinner simultaneously with that of the parent Institution. The forthcoming *Journal* will contain an interesting article setting forth particulars regarding some of the gatherings which took place, and you will see that acknowledgment is made to the important work rendered by the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, to whom is due the success which attended these functions.

The Institute has been invited by the Canadian Club at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to take part in the dedication of a memorial tower at Halifax to celebrate the granting of Representative Government to Nova Scotia in 1788. The Memorial Tower has been built overlooking Halifax Harbour, and the Institute is collecting subscriptions from the residents in the United Kingdom with the

Although the Council is now adjourning for their summer recess, we still have a very large number of visitors calling at the Institute daily, in fact we have had almost as many of our non-resident fellows in London during the present year as we had during the Coronation festivities last year. One and all have intimated how useful they have found the Institute building, both as a centre for meeting their friends and becoming acquainted with representatives of other parts of the Empire and also as a permanent address for the conduct and receipt of their correspondence. They also appreciate seeing all the chief newspapers of their own particular parts of the Empire.

It has been decided by the Council that I should visit the Dominion of Canada this year during my vacation leave, and I am leaving England on the 26th instant with the object of visiting the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the Dominion and coming into personal touch with fellows in each of the Provinces of Canada. There is a possibility that such visits may in the future be extended to other parts of the Empire.

Again thanking you for the many valuable services you have rendered in the past and relying on your active co-operation in the prosecution of the work of the Institute in the future.—Yours very truly,

JAMES R. BOOSE, Secretary.

HONGKONG POLICE FORCE.

Sir,—The leading article in the *Daily Press* of to-day (Tuesday) says what needs to be said on the subject of the Colony's Police Force. Unfortunately, we have only too much reason to fear that in regard to the native members, which are overwhelmingly in excess of the Europeans, inefficiency coupled with ignorance and the Oriental propensity for "killing time," is not only existent, but is so glaringly apparent that it is a mystery how the authorities carry on as well as they do. The lordly Sikh, resplendent in his blue and gold turban, and the complacent lukong with his quaint headgear resembling an inverted pudding basin, are neither smart in appearance nor calculated to inspire respect. The lukong moreover, is prone to be too familiar with the ricksha coolies or hawkers in the vicinity of his beat and too ready to ask for or demand the cigarette or the *bombon* from the hawkers' stall. This is no new characteristic horn of the spirit of these democratic times and traceable to the new order of things prevailing in China. It is an old failing well-known to anyone who has resided here for any length of time. Small wonder that the Chinese burglar and sneak-thief find in Hongkong a veritable Eldorado. The Indian policeman certainly has a higher conception of his duties, but his thoughts are generally miles away from his surroundings, and his time is mostly spent in humming to himself the songs that he learned as a child on the sun-dried plains of Rajputana.

Under these conditions, Sir, it is not difficult to place one's finger on the weak spots in the organisation of our local Force. What we require is not increased numbers but increased efficiency—better paid men with a proper conception of their duties to the community by which they are employed. It is noteworthy that most of the outrages that have recently undermined the sense of security in Hongkong have been perpetrated at night, when most of the European officials are off duty or have retired to rest. This would seem to point to collusion, and is a phase of the question that calls for the most earnest consideration by the heads of the Department.

If a certain section of the Force is inefficient and untrustworthy—and there is every reason to believe that such is the case—then immediate steps must be taken to remedy this and a clean sweep made of the non-efficient by replacing them with more responsible and reliable men. This can surely be effected by offering higher wages and better conditions. The present paltry rate of wage is little better than coolie pay and would shame a ricksha puller.

This, Sir, appears to me to be the solution to the present difficulty as touching the inefficiency of our local Native Police. It should not be a difficult matter, for if the right sort of men cannot be obtained in Hongkong then go farther afield. From our many dependencies it should be possible to obtain, for a reasonable wage, well-set up, healthy specimens of manhood who would, among other advantages, perhaps speak English, a blessing, indeed, after the gibberish to which one is treated when soliciting information from the Sikh or the lukong. It is necessary, nay imperative, for our national credit that the Government take up this matter of the reorganisation of our Native Police at once. The present feeling of insecurity is causing the wives

FIRST OFFICER CHARGED WITH
NEGLECT OF DUTY.

LEAVES THE BRIDGE TO QUARTERMASTER.

A Court of Inquiry was held at the Harbour Office yesterday into charges of misconduct against W. McGhee, first officer of the s.s. *Kumchow*. The Court was constituted as follows: Commander Beckwith, R.N., President; Lieut. C. E. Stainer, R.N., H.M.S. *Tamar*; Mr. E. J. Tadd, master of the s.s. *Laisang*; Mr. J. W. Evans, master of the *Haimun*; and Mr. A. W. Stewart, master of the s.s. *Antilochus*.

Captain Martin, of the s.s. *Kumchow*, read the entry from his log book reporting that on August 23rd, while Mr. McGhee was on watch, he went on the bridge at 12.35 a.m. and found the first officer missing. He searched the ship with the assistance of the second officer and ultimately found him in the third engineer's cabin, which was locked. He was drinking whisky when he found him. He considered it dangerous that the first officer should leave the bridge in such a locality. He also read his letter to the Harbour Master asking for an inquiry. Mr. McGhee had been on the ship seven weeks and had made three voyages. That was the only occasion on which Mr. McGhee had been logged. Witness then detailed the events of that morning, and in reply to his Worship said it was not customary for the first officer to leave the bridge when on watch. In his opinion McGhee was not sober when he discovered him in the third engineer's room. He sent him to his room and put him off duty. Witness had had trouble with McGhee a week before at Saigon.

Witness, in reply to questions from the Court, said he came up that night because he was suspicious of the chief officer.

Mr. W. C. Ramsey, second officer of the *Kumchow*, stated that on the 22nd August he took watch from 8 to 12 p.m. He received special instructions concerning the first officer, and when the latter took the bridge he was quite sober. He assisted the captain to make a search for the first officer when he was missing, and they found him in the third engineer's room. He then appeared to be sober.

In answer to the Court the witness said he considered the first officer was quite capable of taking his watch.

A Chinese quartermaster said on the date named the first officer told him to keep watch. It was the first time he had ever kept watch. The chief officer had been away about a quarter of an hour when the captain came up. There was nothing in sight at the time.

The statement of the accused was to the effect that he was not drunk on the night in question. He relieved the second officer at midnight, and shortly afterwards he was taken ill. He called the quartermaster to the bridge and also told the captain that he had to go below. He went to the engineer's room for the purpose of getting some brandy. The door of the engineer's room was not locked, and as he walked from the room into the saloon the captain hit him in the chest.

Captain Martin, recalled, said there was no truth in the statement that he struck the accused. He never gave him permission to leave the bridge. Witness was a light sleeper, and it was impossible for anything to have been said to him without his hearing it. As soon as the ship arrived in Hongkong the accused went ashore without permission, and had not received any pay for the month of August.

After a lengthy consultation in private, the Court returned the following finding:—We find the charge made by the master of the s.s. *Kumchow* against you, William McGhee, first officer of the above-named ship, proved, in that during the middle watch of Friday, August 23rd, at or about 0.30 a.m., when you were in charge of the navigation of the ship, which was then steaming in the vicinity of Cape Padaran, with 600 passengers on board, you did leave the bridge without any competent person in charge for a considerable period, and was found by the master in one of the cabins in the after saloon drinking with a passenger. After taking into consideration the previous serious charges officially lodged against you at Saigon, but also taking into consideration your previous record of sobriety and good conduct produced to the Court, we order your certificate to be suspended for twelve months, during which interval a second mate's certificate will be granted to you, and that before your certificate is returned to you you will require to produce to the Board of Trade a reference for sobriety covering the previous six months.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 3rd September.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (Hon. Mr. REES DAVIES, K.C.)

CONTINUATION OF STAY OF EXECUTION. In the action *Li Tso Shi v. Li Yu Ming* and another, a motion was presented on behalf of the defendants for an order for a continuation of the stay of execution until the time for the appeal expires.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. R. Harding, represented the plaintiff.

After hearing the parties, His Lordship allowed the notice of motion for a further stay of payment of the amount awarded to the plaintiff and interest to be paid into Court, on terms agreed upon between Counsel on both sides.

THE EXECUTED GENERALS.

GENERAL LI'S PLEA OF JUSTIFICATION.

Following is a translation of a further telegram from General Li Yuan Hung, the Vice-President, in justification of his action in connection with the execution of the two Generals at Peking:—

"To President Yuan, the Cabinet, the National Council, the Governor-General of the Provinces, the Various Organizations and the National Press:—

"Since our Republic is still in its infancy, it is a matter of extreme and paramount importance that all military men should strive to promote and secure the welfare of their country and to preserve and maintain the name and reputation which they have won in the work of the Revolution. Wuchang, the birthplace of the new regime, bears and holds an exceptional relation to the general affairs of the Nation; and therefore we cannot permit the recurrence of further outbreaks and disturbances in the region whereof the City is the centre. Chang Chen-wu had been persistently trying to seduce the soldiers from their loyalty and to ally himself with local ruffians in order to overthrow the Government of the Republic, and also openly to commit himself to the perpetration of unlawful acts. With a body of evil-minded men, he was at the head of and was responsible for the grave and menacing disturbances which lately spread alarm among the inhabitants of Wuchang. In view of their services at the beginning of and during the Revolution, I did all that reason and prudence dictated in order to overlook and condone their acts of crime. I have done more. Not once, but repeatedly I telegraphed to President Yuan recommending, not without force, that Chang should be appointed one of the advisers in the President's Office and a special Commissioner in charge of reclamation in Manchuria. I also asked President Yuan to assign him a suitable salary, and also to show him special courtesy. All this was done simply on account of his former merits, and nothing was left undone to compensate him for his past services.

"To our great amazement, Chang and others, instead of appreciating what had been done for them, and without permission from Peking, came back to Wuchang, and used all ways and means to foment and create trouble and disorder. Not infrequently did they demand as much as \$100,000—the sinew and blood of our people—which they simply squandered according to their whims and fancies in Shanghai and elsewhere. Nor only that: with this money they succeeded in rallying around their armies of unprincipled men who were strategically placed in different places, and were ready to break out at any time. They availed themselves of the easy and open transportation of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and pretended that they were labouring for the good of the Republic. Every move of theirs was watched by the people with suspicion and horror. In vain did I try to convert Chang and his men, and to pacify the people; truly, Chang's actions provoked both God and men.

"Recently a telegram was sent to persuade him to go to Peking in the hope that he might undertake to better himself and to set his heart on good and noble works. Nevertheless, he was still bent upon making plots openly to overthrow the Republican Government. If I had continued to suffer his rebellious actions in a patient way, who knows what havoc Chang and his men would have wrought in China! Thus, I was compelled by circumstances to telegraph President Yuan, requesting him to order Chang and his accomplice Fang-wei immediately to be arrested and dealt with according to martial law. This step was taken because the preservation of the general peace and the welfare of our country demanded it.

"I know that I am poor in my knowledge of men, that I lack the wit and judgment to devise means for the maintenance of order; I can hardly hope to escape the penalties of failure.

"The other men who have blindly followed me are now involved in the same

CHINA'S LAST DANGER.

No one is inclined to make adverse comments about the Salvation Army just at present. The universal desire is to warmly praise the real goodness of motive that underlay all the work of the late General Booth, and to acknowledge that the sum of its merits far outweighed the aggregate of its defects. We find ourselves, in perfect agreement with Mr. Bramwell Booth when he says that there is still plenty of work to be done by the Army in the lowest strata of European society, but we note with some considerable alarm his further statement that China is to be the next field of operations. We may take it, perhaps, that this is a hasty declaration, and that before adventuring on such a task Mr. Booth would take counsel with men who have some knowledge of China and the Chinese. We can hardly doubt that if such precautionary consultations were not sought voluntarily, the representatives of the Government would very strongly and earnestly endeavour to persuade Mr. Booth to beware of excessive, misdirected zeal. There are, of course, a very considerable number of comparatively well informed men who regard China as a nation of semi-barbarians. Always we find ourselves inclined to smile derisively when we recall the naive admission of the Rev. Lord William Cecil that when he came to China to lay the foundations of a new missionary enterprise, he was greatly amazed to meet a number of highly cultured and strikingly intellectual Chinese gentlemen. If he had gone no farther than Singapore we could have introduced him to a few men whose knowledge, scholarship, and mental grasp would be difficult to surpass in the West, and we could have shown him one or two men whose commercial acumen would match the best that is to be met with in the city of London. No good can be done to China by anyone who is unaware, or reluctant to acknowledge, that there is in that country a civilisation and an intellectualism vastly older, and in many respects vastly more subtle, than the West possesses. It is different from that with which we are familiar—so different that comprehension between the two peoples is hard to attain. The most enlightened men in China realize this and are not ashamed to ask a man like Dr. Morrison to serve as their adviser and guide on some of the problems that are likely to arise. But how few of our people who appreciate and applaud that appointment are aware that there is just as much need of a great and experienced Chinaman to advise Sir Edward Grey in London as there is for a great and experienced Englishman to advise Yuan-Shih-Kai in Peking! There is modesty and wisdom in the Chinese acknowledgment that they need help. Can we be quite sure that there is not folly in our Western assumption that we need none?

It would be a mad, mad business to let loose a throng of militant Salvationists in China. Even the trained missionaries sent to that country, and cautioned not to arouse popular antagonism by rash assaults on popular prejudice or superstition are a source of constant anxiety to diplomats. Those who have the greatest success are the quiet reasoners who know how to touch the intellect of the Chinese, which is a vastly more important factor than their emotions. In any white man's country the Salvationists have a foundation to work upon. Their teaching is almost unconditionally accepted, hence they are able to appeal to all who at any part of their life have come under any kind of Christian influence. In China there would be no similar foundation to work upon, and there would be a total dissimilarity of thought, leading almost inevitably to gross insults to things which the Chinese cherish most reverently. This would lead to violence and outrage, and all meaning, meditative and ignorant Salvationists would be martyred, with heaven knows what consequences to the peace of China and the tone of its relations to the rest of the world. This must be avoided. If the Chinese were strong enough, it is quite probable that they would deny right of entry to Salvationists. As for the present, they are politically weak, the country to which Mr. Bramwell Booth belongs must save them from feeling their impotency to prevent an invasion provocative of grave unrest. This view is not antagonistic to real mission work, and we do not think that reformed, republican China will be as hostile to such work as the old China of unshaken prejudices. Gradually the spread of Western ideas in matters of politics and in material affairs is preparing the ground for a vast expansion of the best kind of missionary effort. The Chinese are clever enough to say among themselves: "The railways are good; these cars which run without horse or man are good also; these doctors cure ills vastly better than any of our own people. There is much goodness in the wisdom of the West, and we will look into all varieties of it so that we may choose what is best. The religion of the West may be good also; let us hear patiently what those who preach it have to say." When that temper begins to display itself we may be quite sure that the influence of Christian teaching will depend upon the skill of the teachers.

In the first instance, however, the influence must work downward from those who can think to those who can merely imitate. The Salvation Army does not need to intellects but to the crudest emotions. It would have to abandon Christianity and adopt the fundamentals of Chinese faith, if they are discoverable, before it could hope to conduct a helpful campaign in that country of many contradictions. But it can be better employed elsewhere. "Physician, heal thyself," is worth remembering and

INTIMATIONS

JOHNSTONE'S
M.P.

"The effects of bad Whisky" "After effects of M.P."

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

H. RUTTONJEE
& SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

135

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CRASTON ROAD.Always have on hand a very large complete
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SURVEYING INSTRUMENTSTransits, Levels, Plane Tables, Prismatic and
Sight Compasses, Hand Levels, &c., &c.)also
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

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Scales, Inks, &c., &c.)

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W. F. STANLEY & Co., LTD.,
LONDON.E. R. WATTS & SON, LTD.,
LONDON.

45

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GUESSWORK
BY USING
THE LATEST
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SCIENTIFIC
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In testing the sight for glasses. Your eyesight is the most precious of your senses and you cannot afford to jeopardise it by using incorrect lenses or ill-fitting frames. We are competent professionally, and we have the equipment to satisfy ourselves and to satisfy YOU what is best for your eyes. If a physician is needed we will so advise you. Lenses ground and polished on the premises.

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Telegraphic Address: PRESS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1912, at 4 o'clock P.M., in the CHAMBER ROOM, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to fill the place of the Honorable Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G., during his absence on leave, as the Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART is shortly leaving the Colony.

Notice in writing of the names of Candidates and of their Proposers and Secondors to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the General Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1912. [1047]

TO LET.

MODREENAGH, 21, The PEAK, for Six Months from 1st November.

Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1912. [1046]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 11th and 12th September, 1912, at 10 A.M., each day, 24 H.M. NAVAL YARD, and at KOWLOON DEPOT, OLD AND SURPLUS STORES, comprising—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—

LEATHER AND CANVAS HOSES, BRASS AND PHOSPHOR BRONZE SHIVERS, OLD IRON AND STEEL, OLD BRASS and OLD METAL ZINC ASHES, VERTICAL ENGINE, PROPELLERS, ELECTRIC CABLE, OLD BUNTING, CANVAS RAGS, COKE, COAL, MANILA HAWSEY, INDIA RUBBER, BOATS, MASTS, CARPETS, &c., BLANKETS, BARRICOES.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALING STORES:—

PROVISIONS, Seamen's CLOTHING, BLANKETS, OILS, Mess TRAPS (A quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES and TABLE LINEN), IMPLEMENTS, Seamen's Mess UTENSILS, OAK STAVES, Tailors' SEWING MACHINES, &c.

N.B.—The Sale will commence at 10 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 11th, at the Naval Yard, where the Stores to be sold there will be disposed of, after which the sale will be continued at the Kowloon Depot, where certain Naval Stores as shown in the Catalogue and all the Victualing Stores will be sold.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in the Catalogue.

By Appointment, Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1912. [1045]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"YATSHING,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 10 A.M. on the 4th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1912. [15]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NAMUR,"

Arrived Hongkong on 3rd September, 1912.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatsoever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GORDON and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Acting Superintendent

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1912. [1]

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.

WORLD'S TOUR. 1911-12-13.

THE EMINENT ACTOR,

ALLAN WILKIE.

Supported by powerful London Company, including the talented Actress,

MISS FREDISWYDE HUNTER-WATTS.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12TH, 1912.

THURSDAY, 12TH SEPT.:

"SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

FRIDAY, 13TH SEPT.:

"THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY."

SATURDAY, 14TH SEPT.:

"THE LIARS."

MONDAY, 16TH SEPT.:

The Costume Play,

"DAVID GARRICK."

TUESDAY, 17TH SEPT.:

G. B. Shaw's Brilliant Comedy,

"CANDIDA."

WEDNESDAY, 18TH SEPT.:

Oscar Wilde's

"SALOME."

PLANS AT ROBINSON'S.

PRICES:

\$3.50, \$2 and \$1.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1912. [1023]

INTIMATIONS

G. B. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT

on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th

instant, and until further Notice the SUPPLY

OF WATER to the RIDER MAIN

DISTRICTS will be controlled by bringing

the RIDER MAINS into operation and that

Water will be Turned on to each RIDER

MAIN daily for Two Consecutive Hours.

Information as to the hours of supply to any

particular property may be obtained on application

at the Office of the WATER AUTHORITY or

the REGISTRAR-GENERAL or at the TUNG

WA HOSPITAL.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1912. [1039]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

OF SHAREHOLDERS in the

above Company will be held at the Company's

Office, on SATURDAY, the 21st September,

1912, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the

Report of the General Managers together with a

Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1912.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 7th to 21st

September, 1912, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1912. [1035]

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

TIENSIN.

THE BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

TIENSIN, invite applications for

the position of CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT

OF POLICE, the force consisting of 23 Sikhs

and 110 Chinese Constables. Preference would

be given to a candidate possessing a knowledge of

Hindustani and/or Chinese. Quarters

(unfurnished) will be provided or an allowance

in lieu thereof.

Applications stating qualifications, police

experience, and Salary required should reach

THE SECRETARY,
BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCILS,
TIENSIN,

not later than October 15th, 1912. [1027]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Lady

Customers that our

Establishment will be Closed

at 6.30 P.M. every day,

commencing from 13th August,

to 13th September, for 1 Month

only, owing to our Fasting

Holidays.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central,

Corner of Zeland Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1912. [50]

LIGHTERAGE.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW STOCK OF
GOLF BALLS

"THE BOB" Splendid Value \$10.50 Per Doz.

BLACK AND WHITE \$16.00 Per Doz.

THE BALL THAT FLOATS.

WOOD MILNE \$16.00 Per Doz.

GUARANTEED FOR 72 HOLES.



Has the largest sale throughout the world of any REAL CREAM.

Not a substitute; not condensed; no preservative; no deception—

JUST HONEST THICK CREAM

25 cts. 40 cts. and 50 cts. Per Tin.

FUSSELL & CO., LTD., LONDON AND NORWAY.
Contractors to the British Government.

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FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Furnished or Unfurnished.

"LEWKNOR," No. 116, The PEAK.
Possession October 15th, 1912.
Full Particulars of Price or Rent can be obtained from—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors,
Princes' Buildings, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1912. [993]

YEE CHEONG.

EXPERIENCED TAILOR, OUTFITTER and DRESS-MAKER. Good CUT and STYLE.
Address: Above DART LOONG'S
DRAPEE and Dealer in DRAWN WORK CLOTH, &c.
No. 51, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1912. [1035]

CHEESE!

EXTRA CHOICE

CANADIAN STILTON

60 CENTS PER LB.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[30]

GRACA & CO.

PRINCE ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building),
Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST

CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS,

CIGARS, BOOKS, TOYS, &c.

Just Received a Fine Selection of

BABY DOLLS

WITH

CHINESE DRESSES.

[868]

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OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
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Bombay
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Cebu
Hankow
Hongkong
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Panama
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CAPITAL AND RESERVE ... \$6,800,000

about \$1,400,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING

BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual

terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year

at 4 per cent per annum, or for shorter

periods, at rates which may be ascertained

on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS

granted on all the principal cities in the

World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

are available all over the

World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT

issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and

Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.

9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1912. [844]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL

CHARTER).

Capital ... Yen 10,000,000

Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 6,250,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

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Anping
Canton
Fuchow
Kobe
Kwangtung
Nagasaki
Oka
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VIGUE ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

Deposits received on terms which may be had

on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [637]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BANKS

THE SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 30,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... Yen 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

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New York
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San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Tokyo

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [443]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... \$15,000,000

STERLING ... \$15,000,000

SILVER ... \$17,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

E. SMITH, Esq.—Chairman.



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIABLE FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE, ORAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

STOMALIX

Sole to Cures: Cures Dyspepsia and all cases of Disorders of the Stomach and Intestines, flatulency and colic.
Distributing Agents:
FRANCIS NEWBURY & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetened
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists, Grocers, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

Big G
Gastric and Intestinal
A safe and reliable remedy for all cases of Gastric and Intestinal Disorders, such as indigestion, flatulency, and constipation.
AT CHEMISTS
Who will cure yourself!
Bottles with each bottle for children's use.
The Great Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 5, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole by A. Chamberlain.

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 5, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole by A. Chamberlain.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE "HANSA" Steamship
"O. J. D. AHLERS."
Captain Frerichs, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bill of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter.
Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining unrelieved after the 3rd prox. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox. at 9.30 A.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex ss. "August" from Stettin.
Ex ss. "Barossa" from Bremen.
Ex ss. "Kong Sigurd" from Christiania.
Ex ss. "Faro" from Sotobal.
Ex ss. "Sonek" from Oporto.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1912.

PRODUCTS OF THE EMPIRE

I. RUBBER.

[BY EDWARD SALMON IN "UNITED EMPIRE"]

When in June last it was announced on high authority that synthetic rubber had, after many failures, been brought within the radius of commercial possibilities, it is not too much to say that the proclamation quickened the pulse of planters throughout the tropical zone of the Empire. Tropical agriculture has been and is full of romance, sometimes of triumph, sometimes of tragedy, for the Briton: synthetic rubber which should successfully challenge the supremacy of the natural product would be disaster in the very hour of proud achievement—a disaster for which it would perhaps be impossible to find a parallel. Rubber growing in the last dozen or fifteen years has become a tropical British industry of vast potentiality; in it are invested many millions of British capital; to it thousands of men have turned for the business of their lives; its collapse would spell trouble to thousands more whose interest is less immediate but none the less real. By the time these lines appear in print the planter, the investor, the machinery manufacturer, all of whom it may concern, will have been well assured that, for a good many years to come synthetic rubber is no menace, and long before the chemist is ready with his economic substitute, rubber production from the plantations will be able to meet all competition, synthetic or other.

Comparatively few people realise what a British industry rubber growing has become. The truth is that plantation rubber, but for which rubber might be worth 10s. or more per pound to-day, is primarily British. It owed its inception to British foresight and enterprise, and though the Americans in Sumatra, the Dutch in Java, the French in Cochinchina, the Germans in East Africa, the Brazilians in their own Amazon Valley, the Belgians in the Congo all have become rubber growers, as distinct from rubber gatherers and rubber merchants, they are merely electing to reap in a field in which the Briton was the first to sow. What to most of us appears to have come along, according as we may have profited by it or lost, like a good fairy or a thief in the night, is really a quite remarkable instance of official anticipation. The Government of India seems to have had its eyes wide open as long ago as the early 'seventies to the future importance of rubber. Yet there were no motor cars in those days to quicken intelligence. Somewhere about 1872 the Government of India had its attention drawn to the *Ficus elastica* of Assam. An officer was appointed to report as to the numbers and the condition of the trees and the possibility of preserving them from the ruthless hand of the prospector. As the result, the Commissioner for Assam was ordered to start an experimental station, and the Forest Department took special steps to protect the *Ficus* in its native state. That these measures were no mere episode, but part of a well-defined policy, is clear from the fact that in 1876 Sir Clements Markham, then at the India Office, took the momentous step which was to revolutionise British tropical agriculture. Sir Joseph Hooker, at Kew was known to be anxious to secure seeds of the Para tree, *Hevea brasiliensis*, from the Amazon forest. Sir Clements Markham secured the services of Mr. H. A. Wickham, who was commissioned to undertake the hazardous duty of collecting and bringing away seeds from the native habitat of the best rubber-yielding tree in the world. Brazil knew the treasure Nature had planted in her midst, and Mr. Wickham performed his delicate task only by a combination of courage and good fortune. The story of how Mr. Wickham, who happily is still a familiar figure at the Royal Colonial Institute, carried out the commission of the Indian Government was told concisely last year, when he was presented with a handsome testimonial by grateful planters at the Rubber Exhibition. Mr. Norman Grieve, on behalf of the Rubber Growers Association, mentioned "how Wickham seized the opportunity of chartering the *Amazonas*, a trading steamer whose supercargo had fortunately for the rubber industry, belted with the loot and left an angry captain and empty ship; how, he collected *Hevea* seeds in the dense Brazilian forest and had them conveyed by natives to the steamer; how he succeeded in running the gauntlet at the port of departure for England; how the Kew authorities received those priceless but perishable seeds during the night, and had them planted out, and how the youthful ancestors of a mighty forest were sent in Warden cases to Ceylon. It is indeed, as Mr. Grieve said, "a romance which, without embellishment or embroidery, would furnish fitting material for the pen of a Kipling or a Jules Verne." All told, Mr. Wickham secured some 70,000 seeds, and from these nearly three thousand plants were raised—less than five per cent.

The Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya were selected as the most suitable spot from which the Para tree might be propagated for the general benefit of the tropical Colonies. A small consignment intended for Malaya was destroyed, but in 1877 some twenty-two baby trees reached Mr. Munton, the curator of the Botanic Gardens, recently started at Singapore. The tree flourished in Ceylon and wherever it was planted in the Malay Peninsula. When four or five years later it fruited and seed was distributed broadcast, the industry might be said to have been fairly launched. To grow the Para tree in the Mid East was one thing; to tap it was another. Dr. Trimen, in Ceylon in 1884, experimented; Mr. Henry N. Ridley in Singapore made it almost his first business as director of the Botanic Gardens to try his hand at the production of rubber. If the collection and distribution of the original seeds reflected credit on Government officers, it is to be feared that, in Malaya at least, the industry was in some danger from official disbelief in its future. Mr. Ridley himself has told us how he was reprimanded for wasting time on the cultivation of the tree, and so little was

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

IN

NEW EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

CRETONNES, TAFFETAS, PRINTED LINENS, CASEMENT CLOTHS.

LINENS. BOLTON SHEETINGS AND CASEMENT CLOTHS IN PLAIN COLOURS

WITH

INEXPENSIVE BRAIDS AND INSERTIONS.

[636]

it understood that a Dyak was sent to the top of one of the oldest Para trees to ascertain if there were rubber. When he reported that there was none, 100 of the finest trees in the peninsula were cut down. Happily, men like Mr. Ridley and Mr. R. Derry were on the spot who took longer views and had larger knowledge. Samples of Malay rubber were sent to London in 1891, and declared to be of good quality. In 1899, according to Mr. Ridley's interesting brochure on the subject, the first sheet of cultivated Para rubber was sold in the markets of Europe. To-day it is estimated that the rubber plantation enterprise, which sprang from the introduction of Para seeds to the Mid East, covers a million acres. In Ceylon alone the acres under rubber, or rubber and tea or some other crops, cannot fall far short of a quarter of a million, and the output of cultivated rubber from Malaya and Ceylon this year may be 20,000 tons. In four or five years' time the Mid East will probably be responsible for some 60,000 or 70,000 tons per annum, and it is only necessary to say that Brazil, the home of Para rubber, has never produced annually more than 40,000 tons to understand what the Mid East output means.

If Malaya and Ceylon stood alone in this development, the story would be striking enough. As a matter of fact, they are merely the big brothers of the tropical family under the British flag which has gone in for rubber. From Papua and North Queensland to British Guiana and Tobago, the world is encircled by a rubber band of British make. When in the last years of the old century the first years of the present century the motor-car began to make demands on rubber, and the profitable character of the industry was coming to be generally recognised, every Director of Agriculture and of Botanic Gardens in the Empire asked himself whether there was not a new source of wealth for his particular colony to be found in the rubber tree. Wild rubber from the *Ficus elastica* in Asia, from the *Funtumia* in Africa, from the *Sapum* in Guiana, from innumerable vines—particularly the *Lendophora* in Africa—had for long supplemented the supplies from South America, but wild rubber involved costs and difficulties of labour and transport which it was seen would be reduced to a minimum under plantation conditions. Moreover, if Brazil were not eventually to enjoy something like a monopoly, preparations must be made for active competition. So the whole Empire for a period was engaged in a monster experiment with various kinds of rubber trees in various soils. The excellent rubbers obtained from the *Funtumia* of Africa, from the *Manihot* of Ceara, induced planters to give the different varieties a chance in alien lands where conditions seemed favourable. Mistakes were made, disappointments had to be faced. Trees which grew well and yielded fine caoutchouc could not be tapped without injury; others yielded resin rather than caoutchouc, and some yielded nothing at all. Botanical relations betrayed the too trusting financier and planter. It was too long a narrative to go in detail into the records of disappointment and sometimes disaster which have overtaken planters and their backers in West Africa and East Africa, in British Guiana, and even in Ceylon. Practically it has come to this: that there are two species of rubber tree—the *Manihot* *Glasovii* and the *Hevea brasiliensis*—to which the tropical or subtropical States of the Empire may look for profitable cultivation. For the most part, *Hevea* has proved the tree for Ceylon, Malaya, Borneo; it is hoped that it will do well in West Africa, and so save what remains of the good name of West Africa after the revelations which followed the 1900-10 boom; in British Guiana and the West Indies, where again certain unfortunate planters have left an unpleasant impression, it is believed that *Hevea* will thrive as in Brazil or the Mid East; in Burma high hopes are entertained of its adaptability; in certain parts of Southern India, as in parts of Ceylon, the *Ceara* seems more likely to give good results; in British East Africa—following in this instance the German lead—*Ceara* is surely proving itself the tree. *Hevea* is being tried, notably in the Mabira Forest and in Uganda generally, but

from the reports of Mr. R. Fyffe, the assistant director of the Botanic Gardens at Entebbe, I gather that, as on or nearer the coast—at places like Kibwezi, Kifulu, Witu, and elsewhere—*Ceara* promises best. Mr. Fyffe's experiments in tapping *Ceara* certainly afford encouragement; he says that the yields compare favourably with those obtained from *Hevea* in Ceylon and Malaya. Of course the baganda boys have not had the experience in tapping that has come to the Taniis, the Chineses, and the natives of Malaya in the last dozen years. "Among the rich plantation products for the growth of which our land is adapted, rubber is likely to take an important position," says the Director of Agriculture in British East Africa. To much the same purport spoke Sir E. M. Hodgson in 1907 of British Guiana; here, as in Africa, the present and the future have suffered some prejudice from prospectus promises which have not been and could not be borne out. Rubber planting is indeed regarded now as somewhat of a speculation in British Guiana, and at least one big company is holding its hand (and its capital) till it knows more what rubber will do. In Trinidad and Tobago and throughout the West Indies, some thousands of acres have been taken up for rubber, but whilst it will be a good many years before their output can materially affect supplies, profits from rubber growing will soon make a material difference to local revenues.

Of the multifarious ways in which rubber enters into the economy of the British Empire, I think, apart from the extremely interesting story of what has been done in Malaya and Ceylon, none attracts me personally more than the record of Nigeria. British administration in Nigeria, and its method could not better be illustrated than by a reference to the communal rubber plantations initiated by the Forestry Department. Not only have steps been taken to conserve the riches of the forests from the ruthless hand of the native rubber gatherers, but actual plantations have been established for the benefit of the natives. Apparently the indigenous *Funtumia elastica* is mainly being cultivated, and from the tree a considerable quantity of rubber is being obtained. Mr. E. D. Morel, in his recent book on Nigeria, explained that the Forestry Department of the south, though only ten years old, has planted or induced the natives to plant trees valued at £287,593, and no fewer than 700 villages have started communal plantations. So greatly were the efforts of the department appreciated that Benin, recently the city of blood and lawlessness, co-operated loyally to spare the lives of the forest trees, and "when," says Mr. Morel, "a little while ago they started tapping operations in their rubber plantations under the supervision of the Forest Officer, the chiefs and villagers insisted that a third share should go to the Government, and, despite the Governor's objections, they would consent to no other arrangement." It is the law of the land that communal rubber profits to-day go one-third to the paramount chief, one-third to the village community, and one-third to the Administration. This co-partnership arrangement, entered into by the special wish of the natives, is a novel tribute to the manner in which the white man bears his burden. Rubber, associated elsewhere in Africa and in South America with horrors, has in the British Empire been among the instruments of civilisation and humanity: all the profits have not gone into the pockets of the British planter or the financial groups who have exploited the industry.

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10 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5 p.m. "FATSHAN."

THURSDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN." 8 a.m. "HONAM."
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WESTWARD.

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AGENTS. 1892

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DESTINATION	STEAMER	Tons	DATE OF SAILING.
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TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of September.	SHANGHAI	First half of September.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of September.	JAVA	Second half of September.
TJIMANOER	JAVA	Second half of September.	JAPAN	Second half of September.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of September.	JAPAN	Second half of September.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of September.	JAPAN	First half of October.
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S.S. "AUSTRIA," 14,500 tons, will leave as above on 1st October.
S.S. "CHINA," 11,800 tons, will leave as above on 31st October.

TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE VIA SHANGHAI.
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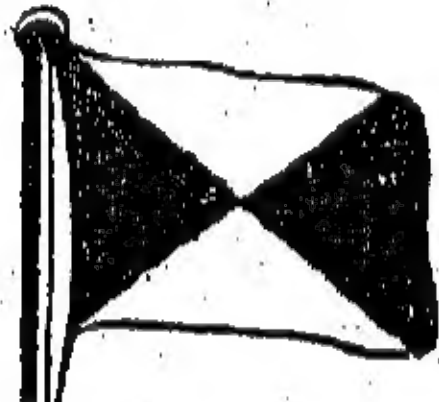
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STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO ...	4000	M. C. Smith ...	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 7th Sept., 4 P.M.
RUBI ...	4000	S. A. Crosby ...	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	

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HONGKONG, 31st August, 1912. PHILIPPINES S.S. CO. 113

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FOR	STEAMERS	Tons	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN ...	"KLEIST," Capt. L. MAARS	17,000	Thursday, 5th Sept., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	"GOEBEN," Capt. G. LINDEMANN	17,300	About Friday, 6th Sept.
MANILA, YAP, MARONN, SAMA, RAI, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE ...	"PRINZ SIGISMUND," Capt. D. LENZ	6,000	Saturday, 7th Sept., at 6 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	"PRINZ WALDEMAR," Capt. H. BREMER	6,100	About Tuesday, 17th Sept.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN ...	"BORNEO," Capt. F. SEMMEL	5,000	Saturday, 7th Sept.

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PASSED THE CANAL.

August 13th—Ajaz, Koerber, Ping Suey, Simla, Glenahol, Burmese Prince, 10th—Benavon, China, Goeben, Segovia, Tango Maru. 23rd—O. Ferd. Laeiz, Polynesien, Poona, Priam, Yangtsie, Rhesus. 20th—Baron Napier, Belleophon, Benavon, Brasilia, Japan, Menelaus, Middleton Castle, Myasaki Maru, Myrmidon, St. Patrick, Sydney, Forek. 21st—Bendloch, Bulow, Glenek, Glendur, Monmouthshire, Sambia, Arcadia.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

August 27—Denbighshire, Polynesien, Segovia, Seneca, Alesia.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1911.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1912.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	4 P.M. 4th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	5 P.M. 5th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 12th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	INDIA Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Noon 14th Sept.	See Special Advertisements.

For Further Particulars apply to

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1912.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 5th Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPO, TRINGTAU, CHEFOO	"YUNNAN"	On 5th Sept., 4 P.M.
and NEWCHANG		
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 6th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 7th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 10th Sept., 4 P.M.
WHAITWAI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 12th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 12th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 14th Sept., 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING".
Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KALFONG" is situated on Deck aft; Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS
"ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

NEW SERVICE.—SHANGHAI to ANTUNG sailings on alternate Wednesdays.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 4th September, 1912. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS. 18

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 10th Sept., at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 13th Sept., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAINUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 4th Sept., at 11 A.M.
		SUNDAY, 8th Sept., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1912.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE		On 21st Sept., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

AGENTS.

56

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Black Sea and Baltic and all North and South American Ports.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU AND TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 21,000 TONS.

and the TWIN SCREW S.S.

"NIPPON MARU."

INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	TUESDAY, 10th Sept., NOON.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	TUESDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	TUESDAY, 5th Nov., at Noon.

THE S.S. "SHINYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 10th September, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TETUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS

The Steamers—
BUYO MARU, HONGKONG MARU and KIYO MARU

Ply between HONGKONG and COBONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, RONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	TONS	DATE OF SAILING
BUYO MARU	10,500	FRIDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	TUESDAY, 3rd Dec., at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	SATURDAY, 1st Feb., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES.—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier)

EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 52 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG" Capt. E. de Catalanc.

(1st and 2nd CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG and HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 11th Sept., 1912, at 9 A.M.

For Passages and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s Agent.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA and SEATTLE with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking

cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA via KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Captains	Leaves
"CANADA MARU"	K. Hori	TUESDAY, 17th Sept., at 2 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 3rd Oct., at 2 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kanoo	TUESDAY, 15th Oct., at 2 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 31st Oct., at 2 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	TUESDAY, 12th Nov., at 2 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	I. Goto	

* Calling at NAGASAKI

* Calling at SHANGHAI and MOJI.

* Calling at KEELUNG.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

For FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaves
"KALJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., at Noon.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU Capt. G. Tabusa	12,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., at Daylight.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 25th Sept., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. ...	12,500	TUESDAY, 10th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	TAMBA MARU Capt. S. Wada	12,500	TUESDAY, 24th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	9,600	FRIDAY, 27th Sept., at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. Salmer	7,000	FRIDAY, 28th Oct., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Neguchi	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Sept.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. ...	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekino	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 25th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Kawashima	5,000	SATURDAY, 7th Sept.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

* Cargo only

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN KOBE & CALCUTTA.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

FROM KOBE TO CALCUTTA, CALLING AT HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

The next steamer from Hongkong—

"JINSEN MARU"	4,000 tons, Capt. Maehida,	Saturday, 7th Sept.
"KIRIN MARU"	4,000 tons, Capt. M. Deguchi,	Saturday, 21st Sept.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1912.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months.
Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

	1st Class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
	2nd	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241.

[12-13-656]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS		Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due	Due	
to		HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH	
COLOMBO			MARSEILLES & LONDON	(Brindisi 2 days earlier)	(London 1 day later)	
Steamer	Tons	NOON, SATURDAY	Steamer	Tons	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
INDIA	8000	January 18	MOOLTAN	10000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21
ASSAYE	7500	February 1	MALOJA	12500	Mar. 1	Mar. 7
HIMALAYA	7000	February 15	MOREA	11000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
DEVANHA	8000	March 1	MARMORA	10500	Mar. 29	April 4
DELTA	8000	March 15	MEDINA	12500	April 12	April 18
INDIA	8000	March 29	Through Steamer		April 26	May 2
ASSAYE	7500	April 12	MONGOLIA	10000	May 10	May 16
DEVANHA	8000	April 26	MACEDONIA	10500	May 24	May 30
CHINA	8000	May 10	MALWA	11000	June 7	June 13

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN.
2nd " £48.8 " £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS "INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:



Ask for:
LEONHARDI'S

Writing and Copying Ink \$1.50 per jug.

Liquid Gum... 0.75 per bottle.

Carbon Paper IA quality 3.50 per 100 sheets.

REBATES
for
RETAILERS!

Remington
Underwood
Oliver
Continental
Typewriter
Ribbons
(purple)
\$18 per doz.

Obtainable from:
THE SINCERE CO., LTD., Des Vœux Rd. Cent
WING HING, Printer and Stationer, 30, Wellington St.

Wholesale:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1912. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. [48-13]



REDUCED PRICE:

75 cents

for 16. 25. 32 and 50 C.P.
REBATES TO RETAILERS.

Obtainable from:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1912. [48-19]

WHY WORK ONE HOUR

If the same work can be done

IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR!

BUY A

"BRUNSVIGA"

CALCULATING MACHINE

and you will save time and headache.

GENERAL AGENT FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. No. 960.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1912. [48-14]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid Letters and Post Cards are transmissible
by the SIBERIAN ROUTE to EUROPE.

Letters for this route should be superscribed via SIBERIA.

The Express of Japan, with the Canadian and Siberian Mails, left Shanghai on Monday, the 2nd inst., at 1 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here to-morrow, at 8 a.m.

The Siberia, with the American Mail, is due to arrive here between noon and 2 p.m., on Friday, the 6th inst.

The Goeben, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 1st inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

FOR	PER	DATE	
Swatow, Amoy, Ningbo and Takao	Szechu Maru	Wednesday, 4th	9.00 A.M.
Straits and Borneo	Idola	Thursday, 4th	9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 4th	10.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Chongwa	Wednesday, 4th	11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 4th	1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji	Namur	Wednesday, 4th	3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yamaguchi	Wednesday, 4th	3.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon and India via Calcutta	Vancouver	Wednesday, 4th	4.00 P.M.
Hainan, Pakhoi and Saigon	Michael Jensen	Wednesday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Nijini Nongorod	Wednesday, 4th	5.00 P.M.

STRAITS, BURNAB, CEYLON, ADELIADE,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN,
EGYPT, AND EUROPE VIA NAPLES

FOR	PER	DATE	
Hoihow, Hainan, Pakhoi and Saigon	Hongkong	Thursday, 5th	9.00 A.M.
Straits, and India via Calcutta	Laisang	Thursday, 5th	11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 5th	1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chonan	Thursday, 5th	3.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Tsingtau, Chefoo and Newchwang	Yunnan	Thursday, 5th	3.00 P.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Nubia	Thursday, 5th	4.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Hainan, Pakhoi and Saigon	Bungtiang	Thursday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA AND JAPAN	Goeben	Thursday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
via KORE			
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 6th	10.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Cheongshing	Friday, 6th	11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki	Dea of Glaxo	Friday, 6th	11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tyabap	Friday, 6th	11.00 A.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 3rd.

ON LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 2 1/2

ON PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand 254
Credits, at 4 months' sight 258 1/2

ON NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand 49
Credits, at 60 days' sight 50

ON BOMBAY:—
Telegraphic Transfer 149 1/2
Bank, on demand 150

ON CALCUTTA:—
Telegraphic Transfer 149 1/2
Bank, on demand 150

ON SHANGHAI:—
Bank, at sight 73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 74
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand 93 1/2

ON MANILA:—On demand 98 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand 86 1/2

ON BATAVIA:—On demand 120 1/2
ON HANKOW:—On demand 7 1/2 p.m.

ON SINGAPORE:—On demand 7 1/2 p.m.
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MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London
August 14th.
August 18th.

Shanghai
August 21st.
September 2nd.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 7th September:—
12.30 P.M.—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
Half Yearly Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday and Thursday, 11th and 12th Sept.:
10 A.M.—Auction of Naval and Victualling
Stores at H.M. Naval Yard, and at Kowloon
Depot, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Thursday, 12th Sept.:—
9 P.M.—Allan Wilkie at the Theatre Royal
—"School for Scandal."

Saturday, 21st Sept.:—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting
of Shareholders.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—
August, 21st.
Malwa New \$3,200/3,250 per picul.
Malwa Old \$3,275/3,325 "
Malwa Older \$3,350/3,400 "
Malwa V. Old \$3,500/3,600 "
Ferdan fine quality \$1,200 "
Ferdan extra fine \$1,400 "
Patna New \$4,050 per chest.
Patna Old \$3,800 "
Bharos New \$4,085 "
Bharos Old \$3,900 "

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1912.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$805, sal. & buy. L'don £82
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.80
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 103, sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	7 1/2	all	\$22 1/2
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$65, sal. & buy.
Hongkong & Wharf & Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$48, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$64
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 46
Shanghai and Kowloon Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 97
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$3, sal. & sel.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$23, sal. & sel.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$116, buyers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$76, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$200
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$19
H'kong & North China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
INSURANCE.				
Caston Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$237 1/2, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$135, sales
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	all	\$100
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$358, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 130
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$79 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$185, Ex 75
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$102 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$74, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$34, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 86
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$55, buyers
Masthead Building Co., Limited	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 60 1/2
MINING.				
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	32 1/2, buyers
Tromoch Mine, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	75 1/2
Heaslop Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	715,280	2 1/2	all	4 1/2
Heaslop Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$3.60, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$11
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$115
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$33, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$82
Donghai Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$27
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$27, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	25	all	\$65, L'don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	25	all	buy. £27 1/2, 6.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	107 1/2, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	2,000	\$10	all	\$44, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$22
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$25
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$62, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$4, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
Wolcott, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers
Gande Price & Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$10
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	15,200	\$50	all	\$33
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only	\$4	all	\$9 1/2
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$300
	50,000	\$10	all	\$10 1/2, buyers

RUSSIA.—		Daily Wire			
Para Rubber in London...		5 1/4 per lb, sellers
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.	
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,300	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.	
VERNON & SYMTH, Share Brokers					